T MURPHY'S LEGISLATURE.

BUSHING THE NEW RING CHARTER THROUGH THE HOUSE.

Chief of Police Davenport in a Halo of Glory

The Charges Against Winchester Britton
The Second Avenue Railroad.

ALBANY, Feb. 27 .- The first game of the subber on the New York charter has been won the Custom House after a most protracted truggle. If now they can win the game to be played in the Senate and before the Governor they will have accomplished their desires, and the patronage of the city of New York will be secured to them for as long a time as they can keep up the division in the Democratic party through their alliance with Apollo Hall and reident this morning that the unruly members of the party had all been harmonized and that the determination was to put the charter through to-day. Nearly all the important propoitions to amend had been so thoroughly and exhaustively discussed that everybody had besome tired, and there was an expression of suisfaction when it became certain that the tharter was to be disposed of, for a time at least, Paite I States Commissioner and Counsel to the neard of Health Davenport entered early and took his reserved seat in the Clerk's desk. coked happy, notwithstanding his blushes of

THE CHIEF'S BALARY.

On assembling, Mr. Crary moved to amend the pth section of the charter so that it shall resuire two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen to make a nomination, instead of a majority, when the Mayor fails to confirm. He said two-thirds were required to pass an ordinance over a veto, and he wanted these appointments to come un fer the same restriction. Lost. Mr. Blumenthal moved to strike out of sec-

on 121, the words " except the Superintendent of the Police," where it reads: " No subordiany department, except the Superin endent of Police, shall receive a greater salary than the highest paid salary paid to the head of than the highest paid salary paid to the head of the department." He said this looked as if it was intended for the benefit of some particular person. As he understood it, the majority did not intend this should be so.

Mr. Batcheller said he understood that the present Superintendent of Police received \$10,000, and he thought that was not too much for that office. He would have the section so mended as to provide that his salary shall be fixed by the Board of Police at a sum not exceeding \$10,000.

amended as to provide that his salary shall be fixed by the Board of Police at a sum not exceeding \$10.000.

Mr. Blumenthal accepted this amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Blumenthal moved an amendment to the thirty-sixth section, providing that the Health Department may employ its own attorney. He thought this department ought to be removed from all political influence.

Mr. Opdyke opposed this amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Itay moved to make the section constituting the Board of Apportionment require the alarmative vote of all the members present, or any three thereof, provided no greater number is present, to make estimates of the amounts required to pay the city expenses. He called strengthen to the great importance of the action of this board, and said that it should be as thoroughly guarded as possible, and in-sited that in sit cases where the money of the poople is to be opted away, it should be by the affirmative vote of the board.

of the board.

Mr. Beten ler said the amendment met with
his cordial approval. If there has been any
wrong done in this respect heretofore by Democratic officials, this Reform Legislature ought to t down. Opdyke said this was not a Board of Audit. WHO AUDITS THE RILLS.

Mr. Batcheller would like the gentleman to odyke said it was done partly by the Aidermen, but the Comptroller was the

or.

Against motion was adopted,

Almosin moved that all fees received by

rportation Attorney shall go into the city

ry. Adopted,

beering moved an amendment, which in

compelled the Board of Apportionment

all claims against the city, after proper

levation. tion.

by ke moved a substitute, which would mants to the usual processes of law in

es of dispute.

It. Dering thought this amendment would to ver certain class of claims which ought be provided for. His amendment simply comiled the local of Apportionment to provide the nament of work me under the laws. It would not open the

pon this question with great care. It was a important matter, and of the two proposition like that of Mr. Opdyke best, as it conditions the most safeguards.

the most safeguards, but if it is to be the section as it stands, but if it is to be ged at all, he thought his proposition was the t. Mr. Blumenthal thought this section really the most important in the nill, and hoped Mr. Op-dvke would withdraw his amendment and let the committee vote on Mr. Deering's, with the hope tait it would be voted down.

Mesers. Opdyke and Deering then withdrew

their amendments.

Mr. Hlumenthal moved to make the terms of office of the heads of departments shorter. Lost. Mr. Batcheller moved that the Deputy Comptroller shall not be appointed to discharge the duties of the Comutroller for a longer period than three months. Carried.

Mr. Weed moved to strike out the words "below Fifty-ninth street" wherever they occur in section lik, and having reference to the opening of streets. He said the bill but the bower of opening streets above Fifty-ninth street in the hands of one man, the Commissioner of Public Works. Lost.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. Opdyke moved a section, making a Commission of the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation tounsel, and President of the Board of Aldermen, together with one person selected by the Board of Aldermen, and two persons selected by the Chambér of Commerce of the State of New York, to frame a charter to be submitted to the Legislature.

Mr. Batcheller thought the Legislature could frame this charter without putting a sump speech in it. He looked upon this proposition as mere buncombe.

Mr. Dodyke defended his proposition, saying the people of New York regarded it as of great importance.

Mr. Weed moved as an amendment that this charter be submitted to the people on the fourth Tueslay of April next, and if a majority of the voters approve of it, then it shall become the Coarter. He said it had been several times.

Tuestay of April next, and if a inajority of the voters approve of it, then it shall become the charter. He said it had been several times claimed here that this was a charter which the peopie of the city wanted. Now, he was in favor of taking the question directly to the people and letting them pass upon it.

Mr. Burns would like to know what was the matter with the majority concerning this charter. Are they unable to make a charter? He would guarantee that he could find two Democrats in the City of New York who would draw up a charter which would satisfy every citizen. He was surprised to find there were not brains enough in the itepublican party to frame a charter.

ter.

Fefore the question was reached on Mr. Opdyke's amendment, Speaker Cornell said it was evisiontly impracticable to perfect this bill any further. It had been thoroughly discussed, and it was seen by the class of amendments recently effered that no further amendments were necessary. He therefore moved that the committee fiee and report progress. Carried.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING. ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Alberger moved that the committee be barred from further consideration of the sind that it be ordered to a third reading, on that he moved the previous question, previous question was ordered, and the bill ordered to a third reading—ayes 86, nays 32.

Deering, when his name was called, said ould not vote for ordering the bill to a third ling, with the clause prohibiting sectarian optications in it, and he voted no.

Pierson moved that the bill now have its direction.

re.ding.

its of order were raised by Messrs. Weed account that the bill had not been engrossed, sould not be read except by unanimous

consent.

Mr. Jacobs called attention to the fact that this bill white being engrossed could be tampered with as bills had been heretofore. This rule was not sione for the protection of the minority, but also of the interests of the State.

Mr. Husted claimed that this bill had once been reported by the Committee on Engrossed links, and the rules did not require a bill to be reported and engrossed twice.

shis, and the rules did not require a bill to be eported and engrossed twice.

Mr. Weed said so far as, he was concerned, as member of the minority, he was anxious only last the rules of the House should be adhered of it the majority here and the Speaker see it to violate the rules, why they can do so, but not without his protest. He cited the rule.

SPLAKER CORNELL RUSHING IT THROUGH.

The Chairman decided that the point raised by Mr. Jacobs was met by a two-thirds vote, and also stated that it was the common practice of the times to pass this which were amended after they were put on their final passage. He therefore decided that it was in order to order this bill to a third reading by a two-thirds vote. Ar Jacobs said the points of order wee that the bill was not properly engrossed, and asked it was so engrossed.

was not properly engrossed, and asked as engrossed.
Chairman said that it was properly end for its third rending.
Jacobs read the rule and insisted that it of properly engrossed, for the reason that overed with amendments.
Chair then put the question on Mr. Piermotion that the bill now have its third by, and it was carried. St. bill was read, and as the clerks to save

time had skipped some of the sections, Mr. Weed insisted that the whole bill be read through. The Chair asked which section the gentlemen wished read. Mr. Weed replied all the sections. The Chair then directed the Clerk to read the bill through.

THE CHARTER PASSED THE HOUSE. A vote was then taken, and the bill passed by vote of 18 to 31.

A vote was then taken, and the bill passed by a vote of \$8 to 31.

Yras_Alberger, Babeock, Badger, Baits, Batche'or, Biglin, Blackie, Brewer, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Clark, Cocheu, Coggabali, Cope, Costello, Crandail, Cran, Davidson, Deering, Deniston, Dexter, Ettins, Furd, Davidson, Hillyer, Heller, Hoese, Cock, Gere, Gilbert, Griffin, In., Foots, Perice, Herrick, Herring, Higgins, Hillyer, Heller, Hoese, Landael, L. College, Marcy, McQueen, Moore, O'Brird Clayde, Ratterson, Poll, Persons, Philips, Philpot, Pier, Son, Porteous, Prince, Raynor, Rice, Rose, Schoenmaker, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Snydam, Swain, Tebey, Townsead, Van Cott, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Voorbees, Waiker, Watt, West, Whalan, A. Wight, W. A. White, Worth, Yeomas, Young, St. Wan, W. A. White, Worth, Yeomas, Young, Holl, Craphic, Clay, Roche, Ryan, Stewart, Tompkins, Vanvalkenburgh, Weed, Woods, Sl.
ABSENT AND NOT VOTING,—Couchman, Fowler, Goss, Holl, Iter, Nice, Fandemark, Vedder, Wells—S.
When Mr. Prince's name was called he said there were many provisions which commanded his approval, but he was opposed to the provisions regarding the appointing power. Trusting to the Senate to amend the bill in this particular, he would vote for the bill.
Mr. Heehe said as the majority had declared that their object in passing this bill was for party gain he despaired of getting a charter for New York city which the people desired. He therefore voted No.
When Mr. Blumenthal's pame was called he proceeded to state his objections to the bill. In conclusion he said:

STRIKING THE NAII, ON THE HEAD.

STRIKING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

STRIKING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

The voice of New York will be heard in no partisan or donbtful voice on this question ere the Senate has had time if it has the disposition to consummate this great wrong on popular sovereignty and municipal rights. Republican supremacy is only possible in New York city when endorsed and upheld by the people for its evident and visible efforts to ignore extreme party considerations, and to give the people a good, honest, economical, and responsible government. This charter belies those professions, and is proof positive that its administration is to be solely and fagrently partisan and personal. The division of the Democratic party and the consequent hope to hold the power of bargains with certain organizations and men are surely destined to come to naught. The only government which is secure and lasting is that which is based upon principles of right and the love and confidence of the people. He voted No.

When Mr. Deering's name was called he said : This charter, as now prepared, is in the interest of re-form. I think, sir, that notwithstanding all that has been said against it, it will be approved by the mass of the Democrate of the city of New York. Believing that, sir, and believing that it is against a section of the party that has disgraced the party itself, I withdraw my excuse from voting and vote "Aye."

party that has disgraced the party itself, I withdraw my excuse from voting and vote "Ays."

THE RECESS.

It has been apparent for some days that the Custom House party had determined there should be no recess until the New York charter had passed both Houses, in order that they might have time to make their combinations to pass it over the veto of the Governor should it become necessary, or, in event of its receiving his approval, to get in operation before the Legislature finally adjourned, so that they might have a remedy in case their combination with Aldermen in New York should be broken.

Last Monday night Mr. Pierson of Albany introduced a resolution for a recess from to-morrow until the löth of March, but it has lain on the table ever since, the excitement over the charter precluding its consideration. In order to have passed it, it should have been called up yesterday, but this was not done, and the Speaker supposed the matter was settled. This evening, however, he called Mr. Alberger to the chair. While he was on the floor a resolution was offered by Mr. Husted that when the House adjourn this evening it be until 10 o'cloca to morrow morning.

To this Mr. Van Cott of Brooklyn offered an amendment to the effect that when the Legislature adjourns to-morrow it do so until March 10.

Mr. Lincoln rose to debate the resolution that this, under the rules, would send it over until tomorrow, which would practically kill it.

Mr. Alberger, however, decided his point of order not well taken.

Speaker Cornell then raised the point of order

Speaker Cornell taken.

Speaker Cornell then raised the point of order that the resolution being concurrent must go over under the rules.

This also was overruled by Mr. Alberger. UPGED TO MIND THEIR BUSINESS.

Then there was a scene of skirmishing among the parliamentarians, some laboring to defeat and others to pass it.

While this was in progress the Speaker resumed the chair. When the ayes and noes were being called Mr. Alberger took occasion, under the tica of asking to be excused from voting, to protest against the recess, and urged the members to stay here and go on with their business. He voted against the resolution.

When Speaker Cornell's name was called he again left the chair and taking the floor he proceeded to lecture Mr. Albarger for improper ruling while in the chair, and then going on to the floor of the House and making a virtuous speech and voting against the resolution which he had precipitated on the House by his erroneous rulings, and putting the responsibility upon him if the resolution should pass.

MR. ALBARGER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

MR. ALBARGER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

After the resolution had been finally adopted Mr. Albarger rose to a question of privilege. He protested against the onslaught on him by the Speaker. He believed that his rulings were right, and made them because he thought they were right, and did not believe the Speaker had a right to override the wishes of the House in his decisions simply because he was opposed to the object to be attained. He characterized the attack upon him by the Speaker as unfair, and said that if he had been Speaker and done such a thing he should consider it contemptible and mean. MR. ALBARGER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

said that if he had been Speaker and done such a thing he should consider it contemptible and mean.

Albarger was evidently a good deal hurt and a little mad. As he sat down, Speaker Cornell arain rose to reply. A sudden stillness fell on the House, and every one expected a scene. But the Speaker evidently did not like to press the matter any further, and he proceeded to eat humble pie, though evidently he did not relish it. He did not mean to impugn the motives of his friend from Eric by any means. He disclaimed any such intentions. And if that gentleman thought he did, he hoped he would accept this as his apology.

THE SENATE DISPOSING OF THE RESOLUTION.

This settled it. The storm passed over and nobody was hurt. The resolution was immediately sent to the Senate, and that body laid it on the table by a very decisive vote, which is looked on to-night as assuring its defeat when it comes up to-morrow. Senator Wood is understood to have pledged himself not to vote for adjournment until the charter has pressed the Senate, and several other of the Senators are with him. The probability is there will not be a recess.

Senator Wood has received a despatch from the Committee of Seventy asking him to give them a hearing in the charter, and he has replied that they can have a hearing next Monday afternoon.

THE SEVENTH'S ARMORY.

The Senate committee on cities this P. M. Agreed to report adversely on the bill authoriz-

THE SEVENTH'S ARMORY.

The Senate committee on cities this P. M. agreed to report adversely on the bill authorizing the Seventh Regiment to erect an armory on Reservoir square.

The counsel of Foster and several other gentlemen arrived here to-day, and will appear before the Governor to-morrow to urge him to commute Foster's sentence.

Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly this P. M. and made a speech in favor of giving the ballot to women. The Assembly chamber was filled with ladies and gentlemen to hear her speech, at the conclusion of which she was loudly applauded.

APTER DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

I learn that the Hon. E. T. Backhouse, Chair-

AFFER DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

I learn that the Hon. E. T. Backhouse, Chairman of the Reform Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn, this morning appeared before Gov. Dix and presented formal charges against Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings county. Eleven distinct charges are made against Mr. Britton, each supplemented with specifications setting forth the effences complained of. They are briefly as follows: Mr. Britton is charged with unlawful neglect of duty, with prostituting his office for personal ends, and with bribery and corruption. The charges cover his entire official career, and are of a very serious character. If one-fourth of them are sustained, there is little reason to doubt that he will be removed by the Governor. The Reform Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn, who are pressing these charges, are men of high standing, and are understood to have been engaged for some time in investigating Mr. Britton's career. The charges are sized by Mr. Backhouse, the Chairman of the committee.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

Mr. D. P. Wood presented a bill incorporating the National Exchange. It names E. S. Sanford, W. G. Choate, C. A. Lamont, J. V. L. Pruyn, Robert H. Pruyn, Richard Schell, and other not so well known gentlemen as incorporators. The capital is \$1,000,000. The company may issue bills of exchange and letters of credit, may act as fiscal agent of associations and corporations, may receive in storage, deposit, or otherwise, merchandise, money, stocks, bonds, plate, specie, promissory notes, or any other personal property, and may loan money on the security thereof. They may buy or sell, either as attorney or for themselves. In case any property deposited with them as security shall depredate in value, or the time for which the loan is made is overcast, they may sell the property.

THE WELLS SYSTEM OF TAXATION. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE.

ate in value, or the time for which the loan is made is overoast, they may sell the property.

THE WELLS SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

Mr. James Wood this morning introduced this most important proposition. He says that the Judiciary Committee will certainly report it favorably, and has hopes of its passage. The argument on the bill to relieve mortgages from taxation seem to indicate that its passage is not possible. Since in this system one of the great features is the relief of that class of securities, we may yet be happy in the success of that proposition. In the Comptroller's report special attention wis called to the Wells system, and he will undoubtedly urge its adoption. Under it lir. Wells shows conclusively that a much larger amount of personal property will be reached than now is, and no burdens will be placed upon any of the industries of the State. The system has received great attention throughout the country and certainly should be passed.

ALIENS TO ROLD REAL ESTATE.

This bill was discussed in the Senate to-day.
Mr. Murphy made a very claborate speech. He said that the only way to bring foreign capital into the country was to extend to persons not

naturalised the same right over property that was enjoyed by a citizen.

Mr. Wood moved as an amendment that the right should be enjoyed only by actual residents of the State of New York. This, after some discussion, was lost, and the bill progressed.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate reported the Second Avenue bill this morning favorably. They make no change in the original bill, except to limit the fare to the rates now charged. They also reported favorably the Empire Palace Car bill, providing that the cars shall be the same as those now running in the city of New York. They do not yet report Mr. Johnson's Pro Rata Freight bill, and that Senator says that he shall introduce a resolution taking it out of their hands unless they do it at once. Mr. Madden does not seem as anxieus to go into that fight as he did last year.

The committee of the Washington Market Association had another hearing before the Senate committee vesterday. An agent of the Anchor Line Steamship Company appeared in opposition to the bill, but after statements by the President of the Association Mr. Cornell withdrew all objections. There is a strong probability of the bill ipassing. Every member from the country who has visited Washington Market and seen its diagraceful condition will certainly support it.

The further consideration of the bill to ex-SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

support it.

The further consideration of the bill to exempt mortgages from taxation has been post-poned until next Tuesday evening.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN SCANNELL Inanity Again-The Strongest Testimony

thus far Offered by the Defence-Nice Questions for the Jury. Yesterday was perhaps the most important day yet witnessed in the trial of John Scannell for the killing of Thomas Donohue, owing to the production of the strongest medical testimony in the possession of the defence on the subject of the prisoner's alleged insanity. A little all the members of his family were seated besid their six attorneys, and the trial was resumed wit Dr. William Shine, ex-Coroner, on the stand for cross-examination. In answer to questions by District Attorney Phelps, he said there were six or eight members of the medical staff of Belle vue Hospital at the post-mortem examination of Florence Scannell, as well as Coroner Flynn and himself. There had been a conflict of authority as to which Coroner had jurisdiction. Corone Rollins claimed that he had the case, because he Rollins claimed that he had the case, because he attempted soon after the man was shot to take his ante-mortem deposition. The delay in transmitting the papers to the District Attorney's office grew partially out of this conflict and partially out of the solicitation of Donohue's friends. The witness could not say that any friends of the Scannells had anything to do with it, but he understood that the latter opposed the claim of Coroner Rollins because they thought him too friendly with the then prisoner, Donohue.

JOHN SCANNELL AT LONG BRAICH.

The Long Branch incident narrated by the

oner, Donohue.

JOHN SCANNELL AT LONG BRATCH.

The Long Branch incident narrated by the witness on the previous day was the next subject of cross-questioning, and was dwelt upon at great length without eliciting much that was new. The prisoner had simply been then informed of the reasons for delay in sending in the verdict of the Coroner's jury in his brother's case, and the communication had thrown him into a violent rage, during which he walked up and down the plazza of the hotel, gesticulating wildly, and stepping upon ladies' trains so as to tear them, without apologizing and apparently without being conscious of what he was doing. As to the bullet found lodged in Florence Scannell's spine, witness reiterated that he had examined so as to be certain that it did not fit John Scannell's revolver, and had told John so, and that the position of the parties at the time of the shooting rendered it impossible for him to have caused his brother's death. This had greatly pleased John, more because he thought it a vindication of himself from a false charge than because he had any doubt himself about the facts of the case. Witness had heard the brothers talking together on this subject while Florence expected to recover from his wound. The latter laughed at John for being disturbed by what they both said was a false accusation.

A WITNESS IN TWENTY MURDER CASES.

Mr. Phelps next directed the doctor's attention to his testimony in the direct examination, and elicited his reasons for pronouncing the prisoner insane, together with a long dissertation on the subject of insanity generally, its caises, symptoms, and varieties. The doctor admitted that he was not an expert in the sense of having made mental diseases a special study, but he professed to have had considerable experience with insane patients, and in cases where the question of lunacy was involved in prosecutions for homicide. Furing the past six years he said that he had been a witness in twenty murder cases.

A re-direct examination embracing all the points of the cross-interrogatories, and going over the insanity feature of the case again, was next conducted by two of prisoner's counsel. Dr. Nelson Place, Jr., testified that he was a physician of twelve years' practice. He made the acquaintance of the prisoner in December, 1871, at the Gleinham Hotel, on an occasion when he went there to prescribe for prisoner's wife's aunt. A few days afterward Scannell himself asked for medical treatment, and from that time until a few weeks before the killing of Donohue witness was A WITNESS IN TWENTY MURDER CASES.

Donohue witness was

THE PRISONER'S PHYSICIAN.

When the treatment began, the patient was emaciated and pale in appearance, violent in action, had a low temperature with pulse ordinarily at about sixty, and was restless and suffering from want of sleep. The following day his condition was the same. At that visit his wife said something to him—witness could not remember what it was—and he got into a rage, paced up and down the room, tearing his hair, and talking about seeing his brother. Witness advised rest, prescribed a large dose of bromide of potassium, and left him in a very sad condition. After that witness saw him nearly every day for a long time. During those visits the prisoner frequently taiked incoherently and irrationally. His manner of walking was very rapid, and during his paroxysms his pulse would run from 60 up to 110—a very low and a very high pulse. 76 being the ordinary average with healthy people. Being asked to describe particularly the actions and talk of the prisoner in some one of his fits or paroxysms, the witness instanced an occasion in March, 1872, when Scannell came to his office for medical advice, compfaning of sleeplessness on account of seeing constantly the spectre of the dead brother. The doctor took him into his surgery rooms, where he made a rush toward a case of surgical instruments, exclaiming that he saw his brother's face there.

saw his brother's face there.

JOHN SCANMELL'S HALLUCINATIONS.

In the cross-examination Dr. Place said that in addition to bromide of potassium he had prescribed for his patient milk punches, iodide of sodium, and that he should go abroad and endeavor to banish his hallucinations and delusions, which were numerous. His symptoms, besides those stated, included headache, flushed face, and glassy and peculiar eyes. The paroxysms were followed by exhaustion. Witness was most decidedly of opinion that the man was insane before and at the time of the homicide.

Prof. M. Gonzales Echeverria deposed that he had made a special study of mental diseases in France, England, and this country, since 1856. He graduated from the Bieétre, Paris, was connected with the London National Hospital for epileptics and paralytics, and here he was consulting physician in a similar institution as well as professor of mental and nervous diseases of the University in New York.

After an exhaustive discussion of the medical jurisprudence of insanity, the Professor said that lunatics reason like sane men, but from false or exaggerated premises. He added that it was very difficult to draw the line of distinction between an act of extreme passion and an act of insanity. In conclusion, the Professor said: 'I am decidedly of opinion that the prisoner was an insane man." JOHN SCANMELL'S HALLUCINATIONS.

A BRAVE WOMAN'S REWARD.

One of the Curiosities of Evidence in the Special Sessions.

Ann Logan is a pleasant-faced, refined woman. She took the witness stand in the

Special Sessions yesterday, to testify as com-plainant against William Parsons, who was accu-ed of keeping a gambling house at 233 South Fifth avenue. Parsons is a flashy man with black side whiskers. Mrs. Logan said: " Your Honor, I accuse this man of keeping a game next door to my house. My husband goes

there and loses all his money."

Justice Shandley—What kind of a game is it? "They call it red and black."
"What transactions have you seen in the house ?" " I went in to bring out my husband and I saw

"I went is to bring out my husband and I saw him pay money to the dealer and get ivory checks for it."

"Is this man the dealer?"

"No, sir. The dealer is Gus McGill. This man is the owner."

"How do you know that?"

"I have seen him going in and out there, and I know that ne pays the rent for the rooms, for he has told me so in my own hours. When I went in there to get my husband out they abused me and called me vile names, and my husband hasn's been out of bed since, they beat him so."

"But you say you did not see this man there?"

"No, sir, not in the room."

Justice shandley—While the Court is of opinion that these pisces should be broken up, the evidence of ownership in this case does not seem to be clearly established. Mr. Parsons is acquitted.

A smile overspread the face of Mr. Parsons as he walked from the court room. Mrs. Logan looked at the Justice for a moment, seemingly astonished at the Austice for a moment, seemingly astonished at the Austice for a moment, seemingly astonished at the amazing verdict, and turning questly passed out. In the same session a bey was convicted as a pickpocket on the word of a policeman who saw him "walking up and down Broadway."

THE HICKSVILLE INQUEST.

THE KILLING OF HENRY JONES OF SOUTH OYSTER BAY. Man's Life for Seventy-two Cents-One Jury's Verdict Received, and that of An-other Patiently Awaited.

THE SUN has already briefly referred to the death of Henry Jones, of South Oyster Bay, L. I., which occurred on the 19th inst., and which, according to common report, was brought about by blows administered by William Howard. Both men were farmers, occupying ad-joining farms not far from the village named, a man of rather less than medium stature, and was 54 years old. He had resided in Queens county for many years, and had reared a family of eleven children. He was a German by birth, his proper name being Johanihianes, which, under the peculiar naturalization process prevalent in Queens, was translated into plain

and unpretending Jones.

Howard is a man of thirty, strong and well formed, and with a very pleasing expression of countenance. He is married, and has a small

Katy Jones, one of the daughters of the dead man, served in Mr. Howard's house some months as a domestic, and upon leaving there was due her \$15.72. Mr. Howard paid her \$15, and deferred the payment of the odd cents for a time on account of lack of small change, telling her to call for the money whenever she wanted it. On the 8th inst. Katy requested her father to ask Mr. Howard for the 72 cents. Mr. Jones drove to Howard's farm, and found that gentleman standing near the barn. As far as can be learned at present Jones was gruff and surly in his de-mand for the money, while Howard was firm in refusing to pay it over to him, asserting that the debt was due to Katy only, and that he would pay it to her in person, and to no one else. At this Jones became violent and abusive, and Howard ordered him to quit his premises, at the same time putting one of his hands on his shoulder and gently shoving him toward the gate. Then, the neighbors say, Jones drew a large pruning knife from his pocket and said :

large pruning knife from his pocket and said:

"You — rascal, I'll stab you," making a
threatening motion with his knife.

Howard, who is a very excitable man, and
whose temper had already been sorely tried,
then

STRUCK JONES WITH HIS OPEN HAND,

whose temper had already over solely dried, then

STRUCK JONES WITH HIS OPEN HAND,
and the abuse continuing, followed the first blow with two others more weighty, one of which fractured Jones's right jaw, while the other struck him on the back of the neck. Unable to cope with his powerful antagonist, Jones got into his wagon and drove off in the direction of Ridgewood. Here he procured a warrant for the arrest of Howard from Justice Seaman, and also made arrangements for instituting a civil suit for damages. Then he drove home and put himself under the charge of Dr. Hegeman, whose first visit was made seven hours after the jaw had been broken—Jones having driven mine miles and transacted all the business above described between the time of receiving the wound and his return to his home.

This would seem to indicate either that he considered his injuries trifling in their nature or that his burning anger for the time drove from his mind all thought of physical suffering. Arrived at home, however, there seems to have been a reaction, and his sufferings from that time until his death were excruciating. From the first for found it almost impossible to swallow a morsel, and at times nourishment had to be provided for him by means of injection.

It does not appear that the warrant issued by Justice Seaman was ever executed, for Howard's arrest did not take place until the 18th, the day before

THE DEATH OF JONES.

Meanwhile Howard had pursued his business

Mcanwhile Howard had pursued his business as usual. On the 18th, when the condition of Jones became critical Coroner Bayles was called upon by the neighbors, and went to the bedside of the dving man to take his ante-mortem statement. The Coroner, a stickler for all legal formalities, considering that the taking of an ante-mortem deposition without due jury process would be a radical/violation of the Constitution, and ruin the reputation of Queens county as a law-abiding community forever, impanelled a jury of nine intelligent citizens, and began an inquest at the bedside before Jones was dead. How he swore his jurymen, or what witnesses he examined, is not of record; all that remains of this unique inquest being the following ante-mortem deposition of Henry Jones:

On the 8th instant I went to the bouse of William iloward, in the town of Hempeters, and drove muo the yard and tied my horse. Then went near the barn, where Howard was, and requested him to pay allitte hill due for the service of one of my children. He refused to pay me, and I saked him when he could pay me. He said he would have nothing to de with me, and ordered me off the premises. I returned to my horse, and while in the act of untying him Howard came up behind me and struck me a very hardplow on the side of the face and another on the neck. I said, "You're a very lice man, ani't you?" and he said, "You'll draw a knife on me again, will you?" and struck me a-ain, from which blows then indicted came the injury from which I am now suffering. THE DEATH OF JONES.

This deposition was taken on the 17th inst., and afterward another of the same purport, but more extended, was drawn up. This second deposition Coroner Bayles still holds, and guards as zealously as though the whole future of the nation depended upon it.

The ante-mortem jury (for by that name this language tribunal is now known throughout the same very dry—a defect in the drainage being the cause. The sink overflows frequently.

James Richards, colored, occupied 10s. The floor was covered with paper, and the paper was floor was covered with paper, and the paper was

nation depended upon it.

The ante-mortem jury (for by that name this singular tribunal is now known throughout Queens county) was composed of Charles Bertrand, Henry Steers. Alfred Baldwin, Richard Totten, Richard Verity, John Miller, Christian Miller, William Williams, and Christopher Zeigler. All appeared deeply impressed with the importance of their duties.

'After the death of Jones, Coroner Bayles, it is said, reassembled this jury and began a postmortem inquest, forgetting in his peal that he was making an ante-mortem jury do post-mortem duty—a thing unheard of among legal men. Some one hinted that the gate-mortem inquest was farcical in its nature, but this Mr. Bayles could not see through his legal specs. None of the county officers and but few of the witnesses were present at this inquest, and finally, without doing anything, Coroner Bayles ordered an adjournment until yesterday.

HOWARD AS A PRISONER.

In the mean time Howard, who was arrested

HOWARD AS A PRISONER.

In the mean time Howard, who was arrested soon after the death of Jones, charged with having been the cause of that death, was in the custody of Constable Stephen O'Hars of Hicksville, and enjoyed more of the sweets of freedom probably than any man under arrest for so grave a crime was ever known to be allowed. He and the constable were to be seen constently together, travelling all over the neighborhood, and seemingly enjoying themselves hugely. When Mr. Howard wanted to secure counsel he and the accommodating officer of the law went to Hempstead together, where the County Court was in seasion, being accompanied on that occasion by the foreman of the post-mortem jury, Mr. Edgar Davis. In addition to this, it is said, that Mr. Howard has visited Brooklyn since his arrest. This statement, however, needs confirmation.

A POST-MORTEM INQUEST.

The inquest yesterday was held at Underhill's

A POST-MORTEM INQUEST.

The inquest yesterday was held at Underhill's hotel, near the depot in Hicksville, and was without doubt one of the liveliest inquests ever witnessed in Queens or any other county. The professions were unusually well represented, there being no less than four physicians and five lawyers in attendance. The citizens of the vicinity turned out in large numbers, and the small room devoted to the inquest, was densely crowded, most of the audience standing patiently throughout a session of nearly six hours. Coroner Bayles had Counsellor Sydney McCunn as his counsel, District Attorney Benjamin F. Downing appeared for the county, another lawyer acted as the Coroner's clerk, and the prisoner was represented by Counsellors John Fleming of Jamsica, and George A. Mott of New York. The latter is the lawyer who won a case in one of the Long Island courts a short time ago by threatening to read fifty-two law books to the jury, which exploit was duly chronicled in The Sun at the time. He was so excited at the close of the inquest yesterday that he took the eastward bound train and instead of getting home was landed at Greenport.

TWO JURIES SITTING ON ONE BODY. Two JURIES SITTING ON ONE BODY.

When the court was formed both the antemortem and the post mortem jury were in the room, the former occupying the front sea's. Mr. Downing refused to have anything to do with the case if the antemortem men were to act in it, and after consulting with the Coroner, who evidently viewed this jury as a highly important body, that dignitary said:

The cute mortem jury will please retire and delib-The auto mortem jury will please retire and deliberate with regard to your impressions as to the death of this man.

erate with regard to your impressions as to the death of this man.

The jury retired and by 1 o'clock had framed the following verdict which was privately handed to the Coroner, who falled to read it in open court. The verdict is given verbation of titercation:

We, the aute mortem jury, asw the deceased, Henry Jones, before he died, and we found him in a critical condition, which the said Heary Jones said was from wounds received from the hands of the said William Howard.

When the ante mortem jury had retired Mr. Downing addressed the post mortem nine, and warned them that they were there to find the cause of the death of Henry Jones, not to try William Howard. In order to avoid argument he announced that he, as the representative of the county, was the only counsel allowed the privileges of the Court. The counsel for the prisoner were there only on sufferance.

prisoner were there only on sufferance.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. Edwin Webb of Hempstead, a venerable man, and a practitioner of forty-five years, said that he had attended the post mortess examination on the body of Jones, in company with Drs. Hageman, Bell. Van Zandt, and Richmond. If took place on the Elst inst. at the house of the deceased. Laying bare the jaw bone on the right side the dissectors found an angular fracture of the lower jaw, which was somewhat aspearated, and the edges of the bones were necrosed (or dead), being black in color. Bur-

death had Jones been in a healthy condition.

NO PRIVATE COUNSEL ALLOWED.

Here Mr. Fleming rose to ask the doctor a question, when Mr. Downing objected, and demanded that the Coroner prevent the cross-examination of witnesses by Mr. Howard's counsel. If this examination was turned into a trial of the prisoner he should decline to appear. The jury was to find the cause of death, and afterward to accuse somebody of the killing. Up to this time they had accused nobody, and he denied that Mr. Howard had any right to throw obstacles in the way of the speedy termination of the inquest.

Mr. Mott disclaimed any intention of prolonging the investigation, and Mr. Downing continued his examination of the doctor, who said that travelling ten miles in an open wagon with a broken jaw was not by any means calculated to do a patient good; on the contrary it would increase the liability to inflammation.

Dr. George D. Richmond attributed Jones's death to diarrhoss, superinduced by the wound. In his testimony he said that some pus had been found in the œsophagus, or gullet, but the Coroner's cierk, when he read the testimony to the witness after his examination, rendered it sarcophagus, a natural, but

the witness after his examination, rendered it sarcophagus, a natural, but

RATHER LUDICROUS BLUNDER,
which provoked much laughter among the medical men.

Dr. Hegeman was the physician who attended Jones. He saw him seven hours after the jaw with adhesive strips, one running from the back of the neck across the chin and over the fractured place to hold the broken bones together, and the other passing over the head and over the chin to hold the jaw closed. His treatment had included beef tea as nourishment, and brandy and other liquors as stimulants.

Dr. Bell of Farmingdale expressed his opinion, after which the Coroner proposed to read Jones's ante-mortem deposition, but Counsellor Fleming vehemently objected, on the ground that the statement was not evidence. The Coroner, who had a volume of THE STATUTES OF NEW YORK in front of him, intently studied its pages for some moments, and then gave way to Mr. Fleming, in spite of Mr. Downing's advice to the contrary. This volume of statutes, by the way, played an important part in the inquest. When a new witness came upon the stand the Coroner read the oath to him in a deep and measured voice. On one occasion he lost his place, and Mr. Downing kindly administered the oath. Another book—the Bible—was not forthcoming when the inquest opened, but one was furnished without much delay.

HOW CAME THE PUS THERE.

HOW CAME THE PUS THERE.

without much delay.

HOW CAME THE PUS THERE.

Dr. Henry C. Van Zandt of Oyster Bay said that death was occasioned by exhaustion consequent upon diarrhœa and inability to take nourishment, said inability being occasioned by the injuries to the patient's jaw. When he spoke of the formation of pus in the jaw, Coroner Bayles asked:

"What right had that pus there?"

"I can't say what right it had there. There is no means of deciding its right; that it was there is all I can swear."

Alanson Simonson related a conversation between himself and William Howard, in which the latter had given him a history of the difficulty with Jones. This story differs but little from that told by Jones in his ante-mortem, excepting that Jones is represented to have been violent and abusive, and to have drawn a knife. This closed the examination for the day, with the exception of another lively discussion between the District Attorney and the counsel for Howard in regard to the admissibility of Jones's ante-mortem statement. Before this discussion had ended the whistle of the train which was to bear the learned disputants home was heard, and the inquest was adjourned.

It had been expected that Howard would be sent to the councy jail at the close of the inquest, but he and his attendant counsel filed out of the room with the rest of the crowd.

THE GREAT STONE COFFIN.

nother Prisoner Prozen or Steamed to Peach in the Minsum of the Old Collect Pond—A Ray of Hope for Wm. Foster. The atmosphere of the Tombs yesterday was simply horrible. The place was filled with was simply normale. Ine place was filled with steam, generated from the moisture of the mas-sive walls of the noisome prison. A SUN reporter inspected nearly every cell in the male prison, and entered a great many to feel of the wet floors and walls. A few on the east side were comparatively comfortable, but with few excep-tions the west side cells were wet.

No. 51 was occupied by Charles Harrison and Thomas Norton. The walls were covered with globules of moisture.

There were two prisoners in 110. This cell is directly over a heater, and yet the walls were very damp. In 100 the walls were wet, and water almost bubbled up through the stone floor.

No. 108 had three occupants; walls and floor

was never dry—a defect in the drainage being the cause. The sink overflows frequently.

James Richards, colored, occupied 164. The floor was covered with paper, and the paper was saturated with water.

Turning to the west side the reporter stopped at cell 101. In it were David Willis and Henry Shaffer. Willis has been confined three months, and he says his feet have not been warm since he went there. He added, "I hang my pantaloons against the wall at night and find them wet in the morning."

In 100 were Jacob Smith and Owen Clark. Clark, while intoxicated, assaulted Thomas Reynold with a horseshoe nail and scratched his cheek. He has been an inmate of the Tombs three months, He asked. "Why don't they try me?" His clothes, he says, "are always wet." No. 100 is saturated with water, and its cont of whitewash fails from the wall whenever it is touched.

In 39 there were three persons; the floor was damp.

Yesterday the Aldermen voted \$4,225 for pre-paring, indexing, and printing the proceedings of the rate Reform Board.

Weekly and monthly payments for furniture and suppers as B. M. Cowportisms & Co.'s, M. Chutham street.—A.

THE BATTLE OF THE GAME COCKS. New Jersey Beastern Crawing Over Long Island Birds-Fighting All Night.

An exciting main of game cocks between two well-known fanciers, representing New Jer-sey and Long Island, was begun on Wednesday night, and ended yesterday morning, in a wellknown pit in Westchester county. The condichickens, and fight all that fell in under New York rules, for \$50 a battle and \$1,000 the main. The pit was filled with eager fanciers, all anxious to invest their money. Eleven battles were fought. The New Jersey men offered \$100 to \$70 on their chanticleers.

New Jersey won the toss for gaffs, also the toss for birds, but so well did the Long Island cooks stand up to their work that at the end of the tenth battle the main stood five to five. The battles had been well contested, and the interest manifested was intense as the money changed from side to side.

In the eleventh battle, which was to decide the main, New Jersey pitted a birch and Long Island a red pyle. Each weighed 5 pounds 6 ounces. Large sums were invested on this fight, at \$100 to \$50 on Long Island. The New Jersey bird fought flercely at the start. It was a desperate struggle. The birds flew together two feet in the air. The New Jersey foul finally laid out the Long Islander with a brain blow, and won the main in eleven minutes. York rules, for \$50 a battle and \$1,000 the main.

St. Petersburgo. Pa., Feb. 26, 1873.
Your number twenty-six fire and burglar proof safe saved all its contents, and not a paper scorched. We have the utmost content. Chables Houron and would have no other. Cashier 8t. Petersburg Savings Bank.
To Hall's Safe and Lock Company, 345 and 347 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Real Estate Market.

The sale of the Carman estate at the Exchange by Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. absorbed the entire



Total..... FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THURSDAY, Feb. 27-P. M .- The Wall

treet fever of excitement has subsided, and

more quiet feeling prevailed at the close. The lively scenes, however, attendant upon the closing of the Stock Exchange on Wednesday night brought together a large number of brokers and speculators at an early hour this morning, and the opening of the Stock Room was awaited with feverish anxiety. Nothing new had transpired during the interim by which the course of the market could be predicted, and those generally best informed were as ignorant of the situation as the merest novice in the street At the commencement of business this unsettled feeling was reflected in the sudden change in the prices of the leading shares, and while yet the transactions of the morning were larger than ever recorded except in periods of great excitement. Prices having been well sustained, however, during the first quarter of an hour in a sharply contested fight over Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacifics, and Ohios, a better feeling be came apparent, and with renewed assurances that Mr. Stockwell would promptly meet his obligations to-day, confidence was gradually re-stored, with a sharp upward turn in the final dealings, the general market rising from 2 to 5% dealings, the general market rising from 2 to 5x.

S cent., and closing at the best figures of the day. The future does not, however, look altogether rose colored, nor is it easy to estimate the losses necessarily incurred in the general shaking up of the market, and it is probable that some days will elapse before these figures can be determined. We do not apprehend that we are to immediately enter upon a buil campaign, as some of the more sanguine predict.

wet. 100 method three occupants; walls and floor was never dry-a defect in the drainage being the cause. The said verterows frequently. The said verterows frequently the cause of the said verterows and the said said of the said verterows and the said said of the said verterows and the said of the said verterows and the said that some deep and and fleery and he says he feet has so to been warm since he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there. He added, "I hang my pante he went there has been a said of the said the said of the said of

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> BANKING AND FINANCIAL TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS of

DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR

in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORA

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., 2 32 Wall street, New York. Deposit accounts of Mercantile firms and Individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks; in addition thereto 4 per contains the control of the cont nterest allowed on all daily balances. Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scot-and, and the Continent; Travellers' and Mercantile Credits issued available throughout the world.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER cent. GOLD BONDS of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHRASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line, earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, sold by GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., 25 Nessau st. WINSLOW & WILSON, 70 William st.

MARINB INTELLIGENCE Sun rises... 6 35 Sun sets.... 5 51 Moon sets... 7 53
HIGH WATER-THIS DAT.
Sandy Hook... 9 04 Gov. Island... 9 53 Heli Gate.... 11 18

A prived—Thursday, Feb. 27.

Steamship Isase Bell, Richmond, mdse. and pass. Steamship Idaho, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. Steamship Idaho, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. Steamship Algeris, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. Steamship Algeris, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. Steamship Algeris, Liverpool, mdse. and pass. Bark Navov Monde, Palermo, fruit. Bark Ferraro Primo, Leghorn, marble, &c. Bark Mary Williams, Hamburg, mdse. Bark Chajrini, Castellaware, fruit. Brig Daylight, Ponce, P. R., sugar. Brig Nauva Providenza, Castellaware, fruit. Brig Savora Prietro, Castellaware, fruit. Brig Cascatelle, Matanzas, sugar. Schr. Louisa Smith, Fernandina, lumber. Schr. Emma Green, Wilmington, N. C., lumber, Schr. Florence Balley, Mayaguez, P. R., fruit. Schr. E. M. Sawyer, Savanills, sugar. Also the usual river and coastwie vessels.

Susiness Botices.

Te Country Merchants and Strangers.—
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC
SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the
"Schhapps" has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequenupon long-continued stckness and old age, epilepsy,
asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the lindeys, and all
chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders
it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than
three thousand medical practitioners in various parts
of the United States.

H. N. Squire, 97 Fulton at., New York. WATCHES, FIRE JEWELRY, AND STERLING SILL VERWARE, WARRANTED FIRST QUALITY, and sold on smallest profits. DIAMONDS ASPECTALTY. Watts's Nervous Antidote-Never-falling cure

for all purposes of a purgative. Safe and effectual. The Russian (vapor) marble baths, 25 East 4th st., are the most popular, luxurious, and elegantly arranged baths in the United States.

BRADY-LONGWORTH.—On Monday. Feb. 24, as 84, Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, L. I., by the Rev. S. M., Haskins, D. D., assisted by the Rev. H. F. Roberts, Robi. E. Brady to Viola, daughter of David Longworth, Req. DANN-MOREHOUSE.—On Monday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. Heury S. Hull, Mr. William W. Dann to Miss Arvits is Morehouse, all of Norwaik. No cards. DAVIS—BOWERS.—On Tuesday evening. Feb. 25, at DaVIS—BOWERS.—On Tuesday evening. Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, Harlen, by the Rev. D. E. GOPPET. S. Honger of Mr. Bender, Mr. Henry De Coppet to Miss Laurs Fawcett, daughter of Mr. Frederick Fawcett, all of this city.

PHILIP—MACBRIDE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873, at the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, by the Rev. J. D. Philip, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Mansfeld, J. Stuart Philip of Brooklyn to Miss Carrie L. Machende, daughter of Jas. Macbride, Eaq., of Greenpoint.

POST—BININGER.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, by the Rev. B. H. Abbott, Frederick A. Post to Harriet, daughter of Jas. Macbride, Eaq., of Braham Bininger.

DIFORCED. SPIES.—In the city of New York, on the 27th day of Feoruary, by the Hon. George A. Harden, Justice of the Supreme Court, Philip Spies from Catherine Spies.

DIED. BARNES.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, of consumption, Thereas Barnes, the beloved wife of John S. Barnes, aged 25 years, it month, and 16 days.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the function of the first part of the first part of the first part of the sage.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the function Friday, the 28th meta-ene, 28t East 109th et., Harlem, on Friday, the 28th meta-ene, 28t East 109th et., Harlem, on Friday, the 28th meta-ene, 28t East 109th et., Harlem, on Friday, 28th meta-ene, Harlem, on Friday, 28th inst., at 8 P. M., at the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th av. and Pacific et., Brooklyn.

RAMSEY.—At Jersey City, on Thursday morning, 27th inst., Ms. Rachel Ramsey, widow of Wm. Ramsey, deceased, in the field war of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 309 5th st., Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, March 1, at 2 SPICER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873, Elizabeth Spicer, widow of the late David Spicer, Sr., in the 95d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDONALD.—In this city, Feb. 27, 1873, Donald McDonald, aged 85 years.

Funeral services on Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M., from 42 10th av.

McNULTY.—On Feb. 26, Katie, beloved daughter of Susan and Frank McNulty, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Funeral with 28th 1 P. M.

Special Notices.

A .- TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS amounting to half a million dollars currency, will be given to patrons of the Taird Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on April 8, 1873. All arrangements for Louisvilie, Ky., on April 8, 1873. All arrangements for the Concert promptly on the day set are positive and peremptory, and buyers who wish to participate in these gifts must send in their orders immediately Largest gift \$100,000; smallest, \$10. Concert and distribution under authority of a special act of the Lexislature, and ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette of Kentucky gives personal attention to all details of the busiases on behalf of the Trustees. Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville treasurer.

Tickets, \$10; halves, \$5; quarters \$2.50. All applications for tickets, full programme, and information must be made to the managers of the New York office.

THOMAS H. HAYS & CO.,

General Depot of Supply,

609 Broadway, New York.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine harmiess, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, 5 3d sv.

C. W. KASTWOOD, Proprietor.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Tickets, 238. Orders filled; information urnished Prises cashed.

TAYLOI & CO., Bankers.

16 Wall al. New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickete 22. Circulars sent and information given. J. S. MA fillnez & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st. F. O. box 1,000, M. F.